

CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT

[No. 5 of 1878.]

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 2nd February 1878.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies issued.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
Monthly.				
1	"Bhārat Shramjībī"	Barāhanagar	4,000	Agrahāyan, 1284 B. S.
2	"Rajshahye Sambād"	Rajshahye ... ..	.....
3	"Grāmbārtā Prakāshikā"	Comercolly	200	
4	"Arya Pratibhā"	Bhowanipore ... ..	.....
Bi-monthly.				
5	"Culna Prakāsh"	Culna ... ..	.....
Weekly.				
6	"Banga Hitaishī"	Bhowanipore ... ..	.....
7	"Bishwa Dūt"	Tāligunj, Calcutta ... ..	.....
8	"Bhārat Mihir"	Mymensing	658	24th January 1878.
9	"Bhārat Sangskārak"	Calcutta ... ..	.....	21st ditto.
10	"Bengal Advertiser"	Ditto ... ..	.....
11	"Dacca Prakāsh"	Dacca	400	20th and 27th January 1878.
12	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	1,168	25th January 1878.
13	"Moorshedabad Pratinidhi"	Berhampore ... ..	.....	25th ditto.
14	"Pratikār"	Ditto	235	
15	"Grāmbārtā Prakāshikā"	Comercolly	200	26th ditto.
16	"Sambād Bhāskar"	Calcutta ... ..	.....
17	"Sulabha Samāchār"	Ditto	5,500	26th ditto.
18	"Sādhārānī"	Chinsurah	516	20th ditto.
19	"Hindu Hitaishinī"	Dacca	300	26th ditto.
20	"Soma Prakāsh"	Bhowanipore	700	28th ditto.
21	"Sahachar"	Calcutta ... ..	.....	21st ditto.
22	"Hindu Ranjikā"	Bauleah, Rajshahye ... ..	.....	23rd ditto.
23	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh"	Kākiniā, Rungpore	250	17th ditto.
24	"Burdwan Prachārikā"	Burdwan	165	
Bi-weekly.				
25	"Banga Mittra"	Calcutta	4,000	
Daily.				
26	"Sambād Prabhākar"	Ditto	550	19th to 29th January 1878.
27	"Sambād Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto ... ..	.....	25th January to 1st February 1878.
28	"Samāchār Chandrikā"	Ditto	625	28th and 29th January 1878.
29	"Banga Vidyā Prakāshikā"	Ditto ... ..	.....
30	"Arya Mihir"	Ditto ... ..	.....
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
Weekly.				
31	"Amrita Bazar Patrikā"	Ditto	2,217	
32	"Howrah Hitakārī"	Bethar, Howrah	300	27th January 1878.
33	"Moorshedabad Patrikā"	Berhampore ... ..	.....	25th ditto.
34	"Burrisal Bārtābaha"	Burrisal	300	
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
35	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	400	26th ditto.
URDU.				
Bi-monthly.				
36	"Akhbār-ul-Akhiār"	Mozufferpore ... ..	.....
HINDI.				
Weekly.				
37	"Behār Bandhu"	Bankipore, Patna	509	30th ditto.
PERSIAN.				
38	"Jām-Jahān-numā"	Calcutta	250	

POLITICAL.

**BHARAT
SANGSKARAK,**
January 21st, 1878.

The *Bhārat Sangskārak*, of the 21st January, contains an article headed the "Progress of India and the Parliamentary Blue-book on the subject," from which

The Native Princes and the British Government.
we cull the following:—A perusal of that portion of the Blue-book, which dwells on the power of the Native States, as compared with that of the British Government, shows that there are doubts entertained, as to whether the former are not more powerful than the latter. But is not the writer aware that one lion is more potent than a hundred flocks of sheep? If the Native Princes were perfectly independent, and as hostile to the British Government as the Tippoo Sultan or the Rani of Jhansi, and if it were possible for them to unite and act against it, there might be room for fear. But the status of these rulers, at the present time, is well-known to every body. They are the servants of the British Government, whose orders they execute, or are tools in its hands. Mulhar Rao, a prince of the first class, was deposed and thrown into prison at the mere bidding of a Viceroy. Not a few Native States are practically under the British Government; while almost all of them are indirectly ruled by the British Residents or the Political officers accredited to their courts; and the least shadow of suspicion respecting their loyalty to the Paramount Power may be instantly detected, and the offenders subjected to punishment. The attachment and devotion of the Native Princes to the British Government were signally displayed on the occasion of the last Durbar at Delhi. By forming their administration on the model of the Paramount Power, coining money with the superscription of the Queen, and initiating social reforms in accordance with the spirit of modern civilization, they evince a sincere attachment to the British Government. Considering also the confiding disposition, which has led them to invest large sums in loans opened by Government, it is absurd to question their loyalty. Nothing could be more improbable than that Native Princes should, in their present condition, unite and work in concert against it. Who will say that the disagreements between them, which have mainly brought about their own loss of independence and the ruin of India, have been removed or ceased to exist? Any friendship formed between them is viewed with intense suspicion. The eager rivalry displayed by them, to obtain the favour of the Paramount Power, makes it almost impossible that there should be any unity among them; while the circumstance is exceedingly favourable to the continued existence of British supremacy.

SAHACHAR,
January 21st, 1878.

2. The following observations are made by the *Sahachar*, of the 21st January, in an article headed the "Annual Durbars and the showering down of titles of distinction":—Lord Beaconsfield advised Her Majesty to assume the title of "Empress of India," as soon as it was certainly known that Russia would declare war against Turkey. While in Europe, the Russians were sharpening their swords for a real battle, the English Officers in India were varnishing theirs to add to the glitter of the Imperial Assemblage that was to be held at Delhi. Was there no necessity of sharpening the edge of their own weapons of war? No; that work had been finished long before at Waterloo. A famine broke out in the Southern and Western portions of India,—the country cried out with one voice. But pageantry had now become essential to the continuance of the Government of India. And so, while Russia and Turkey were burning their powder at Plevna and Kars, the Government of India thought it had struck terror into the hearts of the Russians by firing innumerable blank cartridges. There was much idle display, and, with it, much needless expenditure on the 1st January 1877. After this, we know it as a fact, there were numberless deaths from starvation; yet Government

conferred titles of distinction on many, in the belief that this would be politically a beneficial measure. Now we will not argue with the Rulers on this subject. Human nature is really wonderful; and there is scarcely anything which men would not do, to prove themselves worthy of a yard of red tape and a silver star. But then there is a limit to everything. There was, we admit, a necessity for the Durbar, which Lord Canning held at Allahabad, after the suppression of the mutiny of 1857. A necessity then arose of defining clearly the relations between the Government of Her Majesty and the Native Princes. But the durbars held since have been mostly designed for the purposes of pageantry. The Rulers have not yet realized the fact, that the practice of summoning the Native Chiefs from their own states, only to listen to advice respecting good Government, is never productive of any beneficial results. These repeated durbars have convinced them that they are so many slaves only. The policy of those, that are conscious of their strength, would be to accord all princely honors to the Native Chiefs before the public, while in practice they continued to be tributary. Since the days of Lord Lawrence, however, Government has come to the conclusion that it will not do merely to reduce the Princes to the status of powerless tributary chiefs, but that the world should be shown that their existence depends on the pleasure of the Governor-General. The other day, Lord Lytton decorated Scindiah with the Badge of the Order of the Bath. His Excellency, if he has any knowledge of human nature, will admit that the Mahratta Prince regarded the honor, much in the same light as a buffalo does the garland of flowers thrown over him, before he is led to the sacrificial altar. Is not the Scindiah aware that, if the honor had to be conferred upon a European Prince, it must have been sent to his capital? We believe that it is a grave political error, thus constantly to summon Native Princes to attend durbars; and that they do not feel themselves honored by this measure. If it be said, that Akbar and other Mogul Emperors used to do the same, it may be replied that Akbar was an Emperor. A person who exercises Viceregal authority, only for a term of five years, and whose pedigree cannot stand any comparison with that of Native Princes, will hardly be allowed the same position as was enjoyed by Akbar in India.

Another evil has come in the wake of the former. A wise Government should confer titles of distinction on those meritorious public officers who have distinguished themselves, whether in the battle-field, in administrative or judicial work, or in politics. But of late years, the honors have been so lavishly distributed, that the Star of India, the Rajah and Roy Bahadur, and Khan Bahadurships have lost all value. We have observed that the chief officers under the Viceroy, no matter whether they are deserving or not, have invariably enjoyed the first instalment of honors. Sir Andrew Clarke, the Public Works Minister, is a military officer. We do not know on what battle-field he displayed that courage, which made him a Colonel. We do know, however, that he has failed in doing what his post, worth a lakh of rupees per annum, was created for, by the Secretary of State. In his time, extravagant expenditure has rather increased; yet he has obtained the Star of India. Many died of starvation in Madras through the indiscretion of Sir Richard Temple; yet he has been made a Knight of the Order of the Bath; why, God only and Lord Lytton know. For what merit, have Dr. George Smith, the late Editor of the *Friend of India*, and the son of the Khan of Khelat, been honored? Wherein is India indebted to them? Not to speak of the Rajah and Roy Bahadurships. Ram Shankar Sen and Kristo Das Pal have been made Roy Bahadurs, while an Inspector of Police in Hooghly has received a Khan Bahadurship. We wonder what value they will attach to these honors. Truth to tell, our coachman has

assured us, that he has hopes of being some day made a Khan Bahadur. If the expenditure of a few thousands of rupees, in the construction of a ghat or road, entitles one to any of these honors, Government should state the price of each. It should know also that by this profuse distribution of honors, it has become a laughing stock to the people. Society does not honor a man the more, because he may happen to possess a title of distinction. Government will no more succeed in gaining its object by this indiscriminate showering of honors, than Mr. Whitley Stokes, the title to be regarded as a first class jurist, by his manufacturing a new law every day. There are few officers in the Prussian army, who are considered deserving of an iron cross; while in the British Army, an officer, who with a rifle can shoot a Lushai bowman at a distance of 500 yards, receives some badge of distinction. What can be more ridiculous than this?

SOMA PRAKASH,
January 28th, 1878.

3. The *Soma Prakásh*, of the 28th January, contains a long editorial headed, "The Maharajah Scindiah and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal." We give below the substance. The telegram, sent by Reuter, that Lord George Hamilton said in Parliament, he was not aware the Maharajah Scindiah, while at Calcutta, had omitted to call upon the Lieutenant-Governor, is really significant. Government must be supposed to have attached considerable importance to this incident, in order to explain its being referred to in Parliament. Properly speaking, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot claim, as a matter of right, a visit from any Native Prince. The Viceroy alone is entitled to this honor. A Lieutenant-Governor is as much a representative of Her Majesty, as a Judge or Magistrate; and if the former considers himself entitled to receive visits from a Native Prince, the latter may also urge the same claim. We wonder that enlightened, able, and educated men, such as our Lieutenant-Governors, should be so proud of their position. Would it improve the relations existing between the Native Princes and the British Government if the former were required to pay homage to the Provincial Governors? Would not this exacting of honors, on the part of the rulers, render abortive all their efforts to conciliate the native chiefs by means of costly durbars? Do our rulers think that, instead of extending to them a considerate treatment, a policy of disarming and weakening them will secure their complete obedience? Has not the Arms' Bill been enacted for this purpose? Let them pass a law that no one shall use any weapon without first obtaining a license for it; let them impose a heavy import duty on fire-arms; let them make an occupation of Quettah, and establish their supremacy in Khelat, and annex Cabul to the British dominions if they please; but they will never be able to enjoy complete safety, so long as the Native Princes and their own subjects are kept in a humiliating position, and are made discontented. This brings to our mind the history of the ancient Romans. They too had disarmed their subjects. But what in the end was their fate? We, therefore, advise the rulers to give up their hauteur as the conquering race, and seek to conciliate the Native Princes by friendly treatment. Let them extend to natives the same consideration as is accorded to Europeans; and they need have no fear of Germany or Russia, or any other power.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

DACCA PRAKASH,
January 20th, 1878.

4. We make the following extracts from the letter of a correspondent of the *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 20th January, written from Brahmunberia, in Tipperah. By the re-arrangement of the moonsifee jurisdictions in this district, the Moonsif of Muradnagar now comprises three

Re-arrangement of moonsifees in
Tipperah.

thanas. It consequently possesses an extended jurisdiction, which has thrown upon it an increased amount of work. The inhabitants of the villages, transferred to it from Brahmumberia, have been, by this arrangement, subjected to much inconvenience. Muradnagar is about 40 miles distant from these villages. Communication by land is almost impracticable, while that by water can only be availed of in the rainy season. Nor is this a direct and short route. On the other hand, from Brahmumberia, the headquarters of the sub-division, they are situated at a distance of from four to ten miles. The alterations have therefore occasioned considerable hardship and loss to the inhabitants, who had hitherto enjoyed great advantages from the old arrangement. The writer, in conclusion, asks Government to include only thanas Gourepura and Brahmumberia in the jurisdiction of the Brahmumberia moonsif, and to appoint another Deputy Magistrate to the sub-division, where the amount of work is too much for one officer.

5. The *Sádháraní*, of the 20th January, makes the following observations on the License Tax Bill:—As usual, the

The License Tax Bill.

burden of taxation has again fallen upon the poor. On this point, the Hon'ble Kristodas Pal raised some objections in the Council; but was answered that, as the mass of the people are poor, the tax, to be productive, must be levied from them. Consequently one must remain quiet. The second objection had reference to the great inequality of the rates which were fixed for the different classes. Adverting to the provision in the Bill, that there will be no appeals allowed from the decisions of the Collector, the Editor makes the following observations:—Every one must admit that the Bill is perfect. It is true, that no appeals will be allowed; but what of that? One should not be sorry on that account; complaint on this score will show a lack of loyalty.

6. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 23rd January, writing on the subject of the License Tax, observes that India has become, as it were, a milch cow to the Govern-

The License Tax Bill.

ment. Taxes have been successively imposed and realized without any opposition from the people; and this has encouraged the rulers to lay on further imposts. The Editor points out the necessity of attempting a reduction of expenditure before resorting to any scheme of fresh taxation. His remarks are identical with those noticed in paragraph 9 of our last Report.

7. While disclaiming any personal ill-will towards Mr. Kirkwood, the

Mr. Kirkwood.

Bhárat Mihir, of the 24th January, complains that, by appointing him to a judgeship, Mr. Eden has, in a manner, encouraged the high-handed officers of his description to break the law with impunity. By this measure, the Lieutenant-Governor has offered an insult to the opinion of the public.

8 We give below the substance of an article in the same paper, headed, "What is loyalty?" It is impossible

Loyalty to the British Government.

that the people should confide in the rulers, when the rulers do not trust them. No healthy relation can subsist between them, if mutual confidence be wanting. We do not yield to others in the matter of loyalty, but ours proceeds from an ardent attachment to our country. We love the British Government, because our country cannot do without it—and it is for this also that we desire its continuance, and fear the victory of the Russian arms. England, on her part, values India for the good she derives therefrom. Their relation is therefore one of interest; and as such not natural. The acts of the rulers are therefore liable to be misconstrued. Government apparently is, it is to be regretted, doing its utmost to produce distrust in the minds of the people. The new Arms' Bill, for which there was no real necessity, has been introduced only for the purpose

SADHARANI,
January 20th, 1878.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
January 23rd, 1878.

BHARAT MIHIR,
January 24th, 1878.

BHARAT MIHIR.

of disarming the whole Indian population; and this evidence of distrust is not certainly calculated to produce kindly feelings. Is it likely that a feeling of loyalty should exist, when the promises made by the Sovereign have been repeatedly ignored, and equality of treatment is not extended to natives and Europeans? Increase of expenditure, an increase of taxation to meet it, the unwillingness shown to effect retrenchments, and the expensive administration of an impoverished country, are not calculated to induce a feeling of devotion to Government in the hearts of the people.

GRAMBARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
January 26th, 1878.

9. In its issue of the 26th January, the *Grámbártá Prákáshiká*, contains an editorial headed, "What is the use of voluntarily adding to your troubles?"

The Arms' Bill.

It is remarked that, the more the people of this country are weakened, the more dependent will they become on the aid of Government; and if the latter, of its own accord, adds to its troubles by making them still weaker, what wonder that they should constantly ask it to do for them what they ought to do themselves? It is to be regretted that the vehemence with which these frequent applications for aid, necessitated by the helpless position of the people, are urged, is occasionally construed as proceeding from disloyal motives. Reference is then made to the Arms' Bill, which, if passed, will have the effect of disarming the whole Indian population. Not to speak of wildboars and tigers, even to defend themselves from the attacks of jackals, the people will have to seek the assistance of Government, whose troubles will thus be increased through its own action.

GRAMBARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

10. We make the following extract from another article in the same paper, headed, the "Sovereign is the strength of the weak." The License Tax is about to be

The License Tax.

imposed for the purpose of providing funds against the recurrence of famines. Strange to remark, however, it will be levied from those who have been reduced to extreme poverty by the late scarcity; and no thought seems to have been bestowed on the fate of these unlucky persons. Does this show that the "Sovereign is the strength of the weak?" We observe that, while the rulers are constantly racking their minds to discover how the people should be drained of their resources, how their liberty should be entirely placed at their disposal, how their officers should be provided with increased salaries, and how they might receive rapid promotions in the service, they seldom take the trouble to consider how, by the opening up of new fields of labour, the people might be helped to earn the means of livelihood. If what we write is not true, why do we hear wails of distress from every side? Have the authorities ever made any enquiries regarding the classes which suffer most from the frequent recurrence of famines?

SULABHA SAMACHAR.
January 26th, 1878.

11. Adverting to the opening of the Northern Bengal State Railway by the Lieutenant-Governor, the *Sulabha Samáchar*, of the 26th January,

The Northern Bengal State Railway.

remarks:—The Northern districts of Bengal have now been brought, as it were, closer to us. We only desire that there may not be a recurrence of those scandals and acts of oppression, which have disfigured the working of this line at the very outset.

SULABHA SAMACHAR.

12. Referring to the new Taxation Bills, and the remarks made by the Maharajah Jatindra Mohan Tagore in the Legislative Council on the subject, the

The Taxation Bills and the views of the people.

same paper makes the following observations:—He (the Maharajah) alone has spoken on behalf of the people; there are few besides, who would object to any proposal made by Government. There might be some hope for the country, if a few others, possessing the same intelligence and independent position as the Maharajah, were admitted

into the Legislative Council. Parliament is as inaccessible to us as heaven itself; there would be some consolation, however, if the people were allowed to carry on a free discussion in the local Councils. As it is, Government themselves frame the Bills, and declare that the people agree with their sentiments; although, as a matter of fact, the people have hardly yet comprehended their import. Those that have, are mostly Government servants; and have neither the right nor the courage to express any independent views. How have Government then come to know that the people are not opposed to the Taxation Bills? We should be glad to be informed how His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has come to this conclusion. Has not Maharajah Jaíndra Mohan truly represented the views of the people? Since such is the case, it is not right to say that the people are agreed as to the necessity of the tax. Do what you please; we have no opinions. Even if we had any, who would give heed to them?

13. The *Hindu Hitaishini*, of the 26th January, regrets to notice that

HINDU HITAIISHINI,
January 26th, 1878.

"Bad character" sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Eden has disapproved of the manner in which the "bad character" sections of the Criminal Procedure Code have been worked by the Police and Magistrates in the mofussil. His Honor is mistaken if he thinks that there is no longer any necessity of applying them stringently, or that crimes committed by abandoned characters have decreased in number. The introduction of these sections has done a considerable amount of good; and will do more, if they are allowed to remain in force.

14. We extract the following observations from the *Soma Prakásh*, of the 28th January, on Dr. Woodford's case:—

SOMA PRAKASH,
January 28th, 1878.

Dr. Woodford's case.

We believe that the Lieutenant-Governor has simply done his duty in this case. In spite of some faults, such as a pride of birth, and others, in most of the public acts of Mr. Eden we find a prominent characteristic which is essential to the high position he holds. This is his love of justice. In the discharge of his duty, no distinction of race has any influence over him. He it was who was mainly instrumental in checking the oppressions of the Indigo Planters; and it is clear that in the present instance he has not done any injustice. He appointed a Commission to investigate the affairs of the Campbell Hospital as soon as he was made aware of the irregularities therein; and has acted on the report of the Commission. Whether Dr. Woodford has any other faults, or whether he was personally implicated in the frauds, it is not necessary to enquire. Since, under his superintendence, frauds were committed, and he was not aware of their existence, the circumstance clearly proves his unfitness. * * *

The charges regarding wasteful expenditure, confusion in the accounts, and other defects are not to be overlooked; and if His Honor had really passed them over or explained them away, he would have been guilty of a neglect of duty, and as such open to blame. His action towards Dr. Woodford is likely to be exceedingly beneficial. Superior officials, in similar positions, will now be roused to a sense of their duty.

15. Adverting to the subject of a Famine Commission which is to be appointed under the orders of the Secretary of

SOMA PRAKASH.

A Famine Commission.

State, the same paper writes as follows:—This proposal is one well worthy of his high position and liberal heart. Had he been but light-minded, the strong current of public opinion in England, in favor of irrigation, would have doubtless considerably agitated him. We now ask the Indian Legislative Councils to put off these taxation schemes until the work of the Commission is completed. Whether funds will be really required to prevent the recurrence of famines must first be ascertained before laying a fresh tax upon the people.

BEHAR BANDHU,
January 30th, 1878.

16. The *Behár Bandhu* writes, that Government is in quest of some preventive against the recurrence of famines. No doubt this is one of the many enquiries

A Famine Commission.

which have found no solution as yet, and have thereby given the British rule a bad name, and the people await the result with anxiety. The Secretary of State has appointed five men to investigate this subject. It must be remembered that an over-plentiful fall of rain is one of the causes of famine, and to prevent this is impossible; but to meet the disasters consequent thereon is a question which demands the exercise of much skill and the provision of vast talent.

SOMA PRAKASH.
January 28th, 1878.

17. The *Soma Prakásh* thus delivers himself on the decision of the High Court in the case of Kumar Jogendra

Kumar Jogendra Nath Roy, of Nattore.

Nath Roy of Nattore :—We had never before heard of a sentence so severe as that passed upon the Kumar by the District Judge—rigorous imprisonment for two years, and fine of Rs. 50,000! A Judge should be just, as well as merciful. That the High Court possess both the qualities, the decision of the Hon'ble Justices Kemp and Morris in the present case shows beyond doubt. Those that know the Kumar, and the high position enjoyed by his family, will be doubtless gratified by their decision.

EDUCATION.

SADHARANI,
January 20th, 1878.

18. We make the following extracts from an editorial in the *Sádháraní*, of the 20th January, headed "The Education Department :"—The

High Education and Government.

British Government and the British nation are entitled to our gratitude for having offered the facilities of education to the people. It is not their Clive, Hastings, Cornwallis, Wellesley, Lake, Abercrombie, Gough, and Napier that have succeeded in evoking our loyalty, but their Sutherlands, Clints, Cowells, and Crofts. It has been owing to the spread of high education alone, that such good feelings have sprung up between two peoples, different in respect of their creed and nationality, and standing in the position of conquerors and the conquered. Yet, by a strange perversion of mind, most of the persons belonging to the ruling race now take every opportunity of denouncing this precious boon. Now it is the Delhi College, and anon that at Bareilly, and then the Sanskrit College at Benares, that are abolished; while some others, such as the Berhampore College, are mutilated. Professor Monier Williams, and after him the Viceroy, now advocate technical education; and they do not seem to desire a further spread of advanced learning in English. Instead of therefore seeking to strengthen the true bond of union between the two races by fostering high education, they are, on the contrary, busy in discountenancing it. This is what we believe to be a perversion of the mind. The prevalence of such narrow views among superior officials must doubtless be exceedingly regretted; but it is assuring to find that the more respectable portion of the people have now learnt to appreciate the value of advanced learning; and that, however greatly the authorities may proceed in the direction of retrenchments, we shall ever seek to promote an extension of this benefit. It is gratifying to find, from the report of the Education Department, that, during the last official year, the amount of contributions, made by the public towards the cost of education, considerably exceeded that of the preceding year. We feel, we can assert with confidence, that but for the harassment occasioned by over-taxation, the people would be willing to bear the whole cost of the Education Department. But that is never to be; and it will continue to be true, that "in this cursed empire, it is hard to live for the high pressure of taxation."

MISCELLANEOUS.

19. The Editor of the *Behár Bundhu* again urges upon the attention of its readers the necessity for the Nágri character being used in courts and places of business in Behár; and attributes the want of

BEHAR BANDHU,
January 30th, 1878.

The use of the Nágri character in Behar.

success hitherto in developing this plan to the weak-mindedness of the Hindus themselves.

20. A correspondent, writing from Cawnpore, under date the 5th January, urges the study of the principal arts and manufactures, so that the people of India may be able to supply their own wants and

BEHAR BANDHU.

Natives should learn arts and manufactures.

not be dependent on foreign skill. He asks, if the means of communication between England and India ceased to exist, what would be the state of the people of this country? As the natives are fond of copying the English in matters of dress and luxury, they should also try to imitate their skill; for they too were once barbarous and roamed about the forests naked. The natives only require to exert themselves to attain to their high position. The Cawnpore mills are cited as an instance of industrial effort, and the exertions of Messrs. Francis, Pearson, and Kennedy, of that place, as carpenters, ironsmiths, and tanners, are held up to the natives as worthy of imitation.

JOHN ROBINSON,

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

Government Bengali Translator.

The 2nd February 1878.

